

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

National Republican Nominations:
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF Indiana.
For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF New York.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS
AT LIBRARY HALL.

Hon. William Walter Phelps has personally assured the Republican Committee that he will speak at Library Hall next Wednesday evening if he is able to be on his feet. No State Committee or other third party has had any hand in this arrangement, and it is as certain as any future event can be that Mr. Phelps will speak as announced. Let a grand audience attend to welcome this foremost Jerseyman. The Hon. Herman Lehlbach, member of Congress from this district, will also be present by special request.

Since the above was in type, THE CITIZEN has received a telegram from Mr. Phelps, who says in reference to his engagement for Bloomfield: "In twenty years I never broke public engagement yet. Wednesday is sure for Bloomfield."

The Truth.

It is continually stated by the free traders, from President Cleveland down, (or up, according to the estimate placed upon the standing of Mr. Cleveland,) that the consumer pays a tax on every thing he consumes equal to the amount of the duty on the kind of articles consumed. This is absurd upon the face of it, because no people could ever stand up under taxes on the principal articles of consumption, ranging from 20 to over 100 per cent. This would mean utter ruin within a year's time.

How long could the people of Bloomfield make a living if they paid 95 per cent taxes on flannels, 57 per cent on cloths, 35 per cent on shoes, 65 per cent on hats, 35 per cent on wooden ware, 35 per cent on tin ware, 50 per cent on cutlery and tools, 50 per cent on glass, 60 per cent on nails, 45 per cent on agricultural implements, 25 per cent on books, 51 per cent on carpets, 45 per cent on cottons, 104 per cent on blankets? Yet these statements are made in a Democratic campaign document now being circulated, by thousands and tens of thousands, all over the country, and reiterated every day by the free trade press.

How reasonable men can be made to believe such self-evident nonsense, is one of those mysterious things to which there seems to be no explanation. What groaning for instance, is there throughout the Township because a tax of much less than 3 per cent is levied by the Township on our real personal property, and with what groanings, in many cases, is it paid, and how do very many have to struggle in order to pay it. Now if we find a tax of two and sixty four one hundredths per cent a burden, who can calculate the crushing and blighting effect of taxes ranging from 20 to 100 per cent? They could not be paid and would not be paid, because they would blast agricultural and mechanical production as completely as continuing fire or flood, and there would be nothing wherewith to pay.

But to descend to a few particulars. The aforesaid Democratic campaign document in bewailing the unhappy condition of the poor farmer, says: "it is perchance cool and he puts on a coat taxed 57 per cent," the fact is, (the writer of this article having many times bought clothes in England, speaks from personal experience) that quality for quality, except in the case of the most expensive cloths, clothing can be bought as cheaply in New York city to-day, as in London. If therefore, all except the duds and millionaires, who will wear foreign goods whatever the price, can buy clothes as cheaply in the United States as anywhere in the world, it is impossible for him to be paying a tax upon them either directly or indirectly. The same is true with regard to shoes. The brilliant free-trade writer declares are taxed 35 per cent, and the sheets which he says are taxed 45 per cent, and many others.

The witty tariff reformer concludes his history of the poor farmer's day, by saying, "and sinks into the arms of Morpheus under a blanket taxed 104 per cent."

The poor man's blanket is a favorite topic with the Democratic campaign speaker. It serves as a sort of oratorical onion to draw tears into his own eyes and bring into use the red bandannas. The only difficulty with the statement regarding the tax upon the poor man's blanket, is that it is not true, there being a difference of only about 23 cents between the price of an English blanket and an American one at the present day. Moreover when we depended on foreigners for blankets the price was much

higher and would be again under the same circumstances.

The fact is, that an American to-day can buy all the necessities of life and many luxuries about as cheap as they can be bought in any place on the face of the globe, and very much cheaper than they can be bought in most places.

PROTECTION.

From Congressman McKim's Great Speech on the Tariff Bill.

What is a protective tariff? It is a tariff upon foreign imports so adjusted as to secure the necessary revenue, and judiciously imposed upon those foreign products the like of which are produced at home or the like of which are capable of producing at home. It imposes the duty upon the competing foreign product; it makes it bear the burden of duty, and, as far as possible, luxuries only excepted, permits the non-competing foreign product to come in free of duty. Articles of common use, comfort, and necessity, which we can not produce here it sends to the people untaxed and free from custom-house exactions. Tea, coffee, spices, and drugs are such articles, and under our system are upon the free-list. It says to our foreign competitor, if you want to bring your merchandise here, your farm products here, your coal and iron ore, your wool, your salt, your pottery, your glass, your cottons and woolsens, and sell alongside of our producers in our markets, we will make your product bear a duty; in effect, pay for the privilege of doing it. Our kind of tariff makes the competing foreign article carry the burden, draw the load, supply the revenue; and in performing this essential office it encourages at the same time our own industries and protects our own people in their chosen employments. That is the mission and purpose of a protective tariff. That is what we mean to maintain, and any measure which will destroy it we shall firmly resist, and if beaten on this floor we will appeal from your decision to the people, before whom parties and policies must at last be tried. We have free trade among ourselves, and through thirty-eight States and the Territories and among thirty millions of people. Absolute freedom of exchange within our own borders and among our own citizens is the law of the Republic. Reasonable taxation and restraint upon those without is the dictate of enlightened patriotism and the doctrine of the Republican party.

Free trade in the United States is based upon a community of equalities and reciprocities. It is like the unrestrained freedom and reciprocal relations and obligations of a family. Here we are one country, one language, one allegiance, one standard of citizenship, one flag, one Constitution, one nation, one destiny. It is otherwise with foreign nations, each a separate organism, a distinct and independent political society organized for its own, to protect its own, and work out its own destiny. We deny to those foreign nations free trade with us upon equal terms with our own producers. The foreign producer has no right to claim equality with our own. He is not amenable to our laws. There are resting upon him none of the obligations of citizenship. He pays no taxes. He performs no civil duties; is subject to no demands for military service. He is exempt from State, county, and municipal obligations. He contributes nothing to the support, the progress, and glory of the nation. Why should he enjoy unrestrained equal privilege and profits in our markets with our producers, our labor, and our tax-payers? Let the gentleman who follows me answer. We put a burden upon his productions, we discriminate against his merchandise, because he is alien to us and our interest, and we do it to protect our own, defend our own, preserve our own, who are always with us in adversity and prosperity, in sympathy and purpose, and, if necessary, in sacrifice. That is the principle which governs us. I submit it is a patriotic and righteous one. In our own country, each citizen competing with the other in free and unresisted rivalry, while with the rest of the world are united and together in resisting outside competition as we would foreign interference.

Free foreign trade admits the foreigner to equal privileges with our own citizens. It invites the product of foreign cheap labor to this market in competition with the domestic product, representing higher and better paid labor. It results in giving our money, our manufactures, and our markets to other nations to the injury of our labor, our tradespeople, and our farmers. Protection keeps money, markets, and manufacture at home for the benefit of our own people. It is scarcely worth while to more than state the proposition that taxation upon a foreign competing product is more easily paid and less burdensome than taxation upon the non-competing product. In the latter it is always added to the foreign cost, and therefore paid by the consumer, while in the former, where the duty is upon the competing product, it is largely paid in the form of diminished profits to the foreign producer. It would be burdensome beyond endurance to collect our taxes from the products, professions, and labor of our own.

The Country Club.

The Essex County Country Club will open the hunting season Saturday afternoon (Oct. 6) with a meet at the Club House, Hutton Park, at 3 o'clock. Besides the meet of the hounds, high jumping contest, music, etc., at the Hutton Park ground, there will be a polo match on the Mount Pleasant avenue grounds at three o'clock prompt. There will be two games only, each of twenty minutes duration.

The high jumping contest which will take place immediately after the polo, is open to members of any recognized Hunting organization or Country Club.

The Essex County Hounds will meet, during October as follows:
Saturday, Oct. 6th, 5:15 P. M., Club House, Hutton Park, Orange.
Wednesday, Oct. 10th, 3:45 P. M., Northfield.
Saturday, Oct. 13th, 3:45 P. M., Ma. lewood.
Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 3:45 P. M., Upper Montclair.
Saturday, Oct. 20th, 3:50 P. M., Summit.
Wednesday, Oct. 24th, 3:45 P. M., Roseland.
Saturday, Oct. 27th, 3:45 P. M., Whippany.
Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 3:45 P. M., Caldwell.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY

AND
Mass MeetingAT
Union Hall.

On State Street.

Thursday, Oct. 11th.

The Meeting will be addressed by

Ex-Governor

LEON ABBETT,

And Others, upon the

Tariff Question!

And other Important Issues. All who are interested in

TARIFF REFORM

Are cordially invited to be present.
The Meeting will be called at 8 P. M.

Prohibition in Georgia.

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OF GEORGIA

Will lecture at the BICYCLE AGENCY, formerly

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Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 6th,

At 7:30 P. M.

Admission free. Reserved seats 25 cts.

Seats within the Reserved Section will be forfeited after 8 P. M. Reserved Seat

Tickets can be secured at Madison's Book Store, Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

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